t of the constitutional obligation would not yield the patronage influence the Legislature on that

ROM NEW-YORK TO NINEVEH.

ON ATTEMPT AT BURNING OUT LIONS-THE ENERY OF THE WHITE NILE - AN ARAB Editorial Correspondence of the M. T. Tribens.

ON THE WHITE NILE, CENTRAL AFRICA, Monday, January 26, 1852. }
The night after leaving the island of the Shillooks the wind blew violently and the river was rough and agitated. We all went to sleep therefore, feeling certain that no predatory canoes would venture to follow us. Yesterday evening at seaset we passed the Island of Hassaniyeh, and The wind has fallen and the sailors are rowing lastily down stream, singing the while a barbaric chous which they learned from the slaves brought from Fazogl.

Yesterday morning there was a strong headwind, and the temperature was so cold that I was oblired to wear my thick capote of camel's hair while I set on deck, looking regretfully at the net heated and strained the honey given me by ooks, which yielded between three and four quarts of rich liquid. While the men made ast to the bank for breakfast, I went on shore to get a glimpse of the country behind the forests. Paths trodden by wild beasts led through the valls of tangled vines that elsewhere were impenstrable, and I crept along them, under the boughs of strange trees and through thickets of luxuriant shrubs. At length I reached an open patch of four or five feet in hight, and so dry and velthat it snapped like glass under my feet. It clumps of high shrubs, knotted all over with wild, flowering vines, which formed pirable lairs for the lions and leopards. There was a strong smell of lions about the place, and I deemed it prudent not to venture far, since the rank animal odor peculiar to that beast grew more marked the further I went. The jungle in which I stood covered a tongue of land inclosed between two coves of the river, and through the openings n the thickets I saw that it led to others further hland. The wind was blowing toward the river, and as I stood in the midst, contemplating the wild, lawless grouping of the different trees and thrubs, some imp of darkness whispered in my "What a magnificent conflagration this would make! and then, perhaps, you might have the satisfaction of burning out a brace of lions!

Without more ado, I whipped out a box of match-

es, and struck fire in one of the thickest tufts.

The effect was instantaneous, and so was my repertance. There was a crack and crash, like the explosion of powder, and a sheet of red flame leaped into the air. In a few seconds it had spread to a broad swathe of fire, rolling rapidly before the wind, and leaving the earth behind it as bare as the palm of my hand. The rank grass roared and snapped as the terrible power I had so thought-lessly awakened, licked it away; and not the s alone. It seized on the vines and bore them gress alone. It seized on the vines and down, swung itself by them into the boughs of the trees, and found richer aliment in their gums and juices. It spread on both sides and against the wind, and soon the long spires of scarlet flame. twisting in the air, rose high and hot above the dome-like tops of the amback forests. Before we dome-like tops of the annuaca locality reached near-left the place, the volumes of smoke reached near-left the place, the volumes of smoke reached near-left the place, the volumes of smoke reached near-left the place of the pl relentless feet trampling down the thickets, I tormented myself with pictures of the evil which I had perhaps originated. I funcied it spreading from day to day, lapping the woods in coils of fame and flinging their burning boughs from island to island, till of all the glory of vegetation which had filled me with such rapture, there was nothing but a few charred trunks standing in beds of berds flying before it, the wild beasts leaping into od for refuge from its red fangs, and all this clorious region given up to terror and desolation. As we moved alowly away, against the wind, I watched its progress with a troubled conscience and an anxions heart. Now it paused and I flattered myself that there was the end, but the next ment the black clouds rolled up denser than ever. Thus it wavered for some time, but at last, thank God! it seemed to fade gradually away. and I gave myself the hope that it had not extended beyond the jut of land whereon it was kindled.

At noon we passed the locality marked on D'Arnaud's map as El-Ais, but there was nosign of babitation. The rais said there was a town some stance inland, but it is now described. The river here makes a curve to the west, and our small stern-sail was bound to the foremast, in order to see the side-wind. My sailors were unremitting in their labors, and rowed, poled and tracked the whole day. I sat in the sun all the while, looking on the incomparable shores. We saw multitudes of gazelles along the water's edge, on both sides were in companies of forty and fifty, and so little shy, that they often allowed us to approach within fifty yards. Wild fowl are as abundant as ever and I continually regret having brought no rifle and fewling-piece. When we reached the ern extremity of Hassaniyeh, at sunset, I went ashore on the eastern bank, hoping to find a lie. The thickets were almost impenetrable. gazelle. The thickets were almost impenetrative and I made my way with difficulty into a more open space, where the trees grew in clumps and -paths had broken a way between them. Each of these clumps was woven into a single mes with vines, forming coverts of deepest shade wherein a beast might crouch unobserved, even at mid-day. The ground was covered with dry bur-grass, whose heads pierced through my clothes-the sailors accompanied me with a club, but was in such deadly fear of lions that he obliged to return to the shore. Certainly, this is the lise of wild beasts. Such convenient lairs can find in no other part of the world, and thousands of gazelles and antelopes that range agh the wilderness furnish them with a choice bill of fare. The trees and vines were nearly al to me. I noticed in particular, a succulent ng the eactus and cereus families, but with square, fluted joints. It grew so thickly as regrently to conceal entirely the tree that sup peried it. I also saw a shrub with leaves like the ity, but a large, purple, bell-shaped flower, and an-the with delicate, fern-like leaves of a dark-green , and white, fragrant blossoms. There was a greater variety in the vegetable world than I have jet seen hers. What must be the splender of this had during the rainy season! I found a pe-

culiar fascination in tracing the wild paths through the thickets. It was a labyrinth to which there was no end, and the sense of danger gave a spice to its richness and novelty. Occasionally, I saw large holes in the ground, which my attendant said were those of serpents. No gazelle was to be seen, and when I reached the shore again, the wild goese had left.

The sun this morning showed a very differen andscape from that of the previous two days. The river is breader, but the shores are clothed with a more scanty vegetation, and the few islands in the stream are but beds of sand. When the men stopped for breakfast we were in the neighborhood of a village of Hassaniyehs, as I had previously conjectured, from the camels and donkeys grazin smong the thorns. Leaving the sailors to kill one of our sheep, I took Achmet and the rais, and followed the paths inland through a wood of scattering mimosas. After a walk of ten minutes we came to the village, or rather encampment, since the dwellings were mere tents of sticks and reeds. They were barely large enough to cover the two or three angarebs, which served as a bed for the whole family. Although the sun was an hour high, not more than half the inhabitants were stirring. The others, men and women, thrust their heads from under their dirty cotton mantles and looked at its with astonishment not unmixed with fear. The women, who had already risen, sat on the ground kindling the fires, or spinning with a rude distaff the raw cetton which these people cultivate. We found two or three men, whom we sainted with the usual " Peace be with you!" and the rais informed them that the Sultan's son, returning from a visit to the Shillooks, with whom he had made a treaty of peace, had come to see them. Thereupon one of them brought an angareb and set it in the shade for me, while another caught a she-goat that was browsing among the bushes, and soon returned with a gourd half full of warm milk, which he gave me. As sour milk is considered a great delicacy among these people, a gourd of it was also procured for me. The woma he brought it knelt and placed it at my feet, but as I could not drink it and did not wish to refuse their gift, I asked one of the men to take it to the boat. He hesitated, evidently afraid to trust him self with us, whereupon the woman said: "I am not afraid to go with the Sultan; I will take it." As we started to return, the man, whose sense of bravery, and perhaps his jealousy also, was touched v this remark, came likewise and accompanied us to the river. When we reached the vessel I sent the milk on board for the sailors' use, and gave the woman two piastres in copper money and a handful of tobacco. She immediately put her hand to her mouth and uttered a piercing, prolonged cry, which the rais said was intended as an expression of great joy. After repeating this two or three times she dropped on her knees, and before I could divine her intention, kissed my red slipper.

of the village would come to perform a dance of welcome and salutation, if I would allow them. As the wind was blowing strongly against us and the sailors had not finished skinning the sheep, I had my carpet spread on the sand in the shade of a group of mimosas, and awaited their arrival. Presently we heard a sound of shrill singing and the clapping of hands in measured heat, and dis cerned the procession advancing slowly through the trees. They came two by two, nearly thirty in all, singing a shrill, piercing chorus, which sounded more like lamentation than greeting. When they had arrived in front of me, they ranged themselves into a semicircle with their faces toward me, and, still clapping their hands to mark the rhythm of the song, she who stood in the center stepped forth, with her breast heaved almost to a level with her face, which was thrown back. and advanced with a slow, undulating motion till she had reached the edge of my carpet. Then, with a quick jerk, she reversed the curve of he body, throwing her head forward and downward so that the multitude of her long twists of black hair, shining with butter, brushed my cap. This was intended as a salutation and sign of welcome. bowed my head at the same time, and she went back to her place in the rank. After a pause the chorus was resumed and another advanced, and so in succession, till all had saluted me, a ceremony which occupied an hour. They were nearly all young, between the ages of fourteen and twenty and some were strikingly beautiful. They had th dark-elive Arab complexion, with regular features teeth of pearly whiteness, and black, brilliant eyes. The coarse cotton robe thrown over one shoulde oft free the arms, neck and breasts, which were exquisitely molded. Their bare feet and ancles ere as elender and delicate as those of the Venus of Cleomenes. Owing to the skirts worn by the American women I have no recollection of ever having seen an entire female foot among them and therefore can make no comparison; but I doubt if one in a thousand stands on so light and beautiful a pedestal as these wild African girls. There were two or three old women in the company, but they contented themselves with singing and did not venture into the lists with the younger

In a short time I received word that the wome

Several of the men, who had followed in the rear of the women, came and sat near us, on the sand. They were all evidently delighted with the occasion, and encouraged the more timid of the dancers by their words. One of them was an old man, with a long gray moustache and beard, carrying in his hand a spear, pointed with iron. My rais and sailors were on the ground, and one of the latter, a splendid fellow, whose form was almost perfect in its manly strength, took his station mong the women and acted as master of the cerenonies. He drew a line in the sand down the cen ter of the ring, and another along the edge of my earpet, and she who did not dance down the line antil the final toss of her head threw her hair over the Sultan's cap, was obliged to perform her parover again. My sailor elapped his hands, joined in the song, and moved with such entire and absolute grace in the dance, that he almost drew away my ttention from the women. As the ceremony was prolonged, they accompanied the dance with a and, guttural breathing, in time with the music, and some of the old women, in their anxiety to encourage the younger and more timid dancers caned forward with eager eyes, uttering short mick screams at intervals. It was a most remarkdile seene; the figures and the dancers were unlike anything I ever witnessed. For the first time in fact-perhaps because I have hitherto seen few women unveiled-I find undoubted beauty in the

Amb female countenance. The last dancer was the wife of the Shekh, who came towards the close, with two negro slaves chind her. She was a woman of twenty, and the most beautiful of the group. Making allowance for the difference in complexion, she had a strong resemblance to the Cleopatra of Guido. Her eyes were large, black and lustrous; her face the full, ripe oval of the South, with a broad, round forehead, perfect lips and a most queenly neck and chin. She wore a diadem of white beads, under which her thick hair-unfortunately plastered with butter-hung to her shoulders in at least untv slender braids. She went through the monotonous movement of the dance with the stately ease of a swan gliding down a stream, and so delighted my ailors and the men who had come down from the village, that she was obliged to repeat her saluta-tion several times. I bowed lower to her than to the others, but took care to keep her unctuous braids from touching my face. When all was con-

cluded, I directed Achmet to distribute a few handfuls of copper money among them, where apon they returned to the village, uttering sharp vells of joy as they went. After they had left, I asked the men whether what I had heard in Khartoum, concerning their pecular conjugal cus-toms, was true, and they replied that it was.

As we were about leaving, one of the Shekhs, or hely men of the tribe, came down to greet us. He was an old man in a blue cotton mantle, and had with him two attendants. After touching my hand wice and asking many times for my health, he commenced singing passages of the Koran, in a loud, resonant, and not unmusical tone, somewhat resemb ling the sunset cry of the muezzin from his minaret The two others responded, and thus this religious entertsinment was kept up for some time. But the rais was at his post and the wind had fallen, so I acted my despotic character of Sultan by leaving the holy man in the midst of his chanting and going on board. When we left he was still standing under the mimosas, singing of Mohammed, the Prophet of

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28-Night. We are going gloriously down stream, with light west wind filling the little sail and the men all at their oars, singing shrill choruses in the Dongolese and Djallee dialects. The White Nile which is here three miles broad, is now as smoot as glass, and glimmers far and bright under the moon. The shores are still, in all their dead level expanse, and were it not for the uneven line which their belts of thorn-trees draw along the horizon,

I could imagine that we were floating in mid-

This morning we passed a large Hassaniyeh setlement called Wad-Tshelaych—the only village in the river worthy to be calle I such, as it had four ressels moored to the shore, and boasted a few mud houses in addition to its array of tokuls. Several of the latter were built in tent form and covered with a striped cloth made of camel's hair. I entered the residence of the Shekh, who, however, was absent with his wife to attend the funeral of a relative. The tent was thirty feet long, with an arched top, and contained two inner chambers. The sides were ornamented with gourds, skins and other articles, grouped with some taste, and large quantities of the couries; or small white shells, which are used as currency in some parts of Central Africa. were sewed upon the cloth cover, in the form of crosses and stars. I looked into the principal chamber, which inclosed a broad and handsome angareb, made of plaited palm-leaves. The walls were entirely concealed by the articles hung upon them, and everything exhibited a taste and neatness which is rare among the Arab tribes. The tent was in charge of the Shekh's niece, a handsome girl of about eighteen, and an old woman with three children, the youngest of which was suckled by a black slave. He was an ebony Cupid, of a year old, rejoicing in the bunches of white hells that hung from his neck, wrists and ancles He exhibited a curiosity to touch me, and I took him in my arms and addressed him in Christian nursery tongue. The sound of my voice, however, was more horrible than the color of my skin He set up a yell and kicked out his little black, satin-skinned legs till I was obliged to hand him

over to the slave nurse. From the bank on which the village is built, I could see, beyond the trees of the opposite shore wide stretch of the plains of Kordofan-a level savanna of yellow grass, extending without a break to the horizon. Since leaving the village, we have been going by oar and pole, with a light, shifting wind. The air is warmer than it has been since I left Khartoum. This afternoon, while the men were resting from their rowing, Bahr, the Dinka cook, got into a dispute with one of them and finally worked herself into such a rage that she jumped overboard with the intention of drowning herself, and would have done so, had not one of the sailors plunged after her and hauled her shore, in spite of her violent struggles and endeavors to thrust her head under water. When she found she could not indulge in this recreation, she sat down on the ground, burst into a paroxysm of angry tears, and in a quarter of an hour went back to grind her dourra, in the best possible humor. Her name, Bahr, signifies "the sea," but she is an Undine of the Black Sea, and the White Nile refused to receive her.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Reaver-str

Kossuth's Reception in Beffalo.

Buyralo, Tuesday, May 25, 1852.

Kossuth is to be publicly received here on Thursday next. The Board of Trade, by a vote today, agreed to accept the invitation of the Mayor to attend in a body at the reception.

The weather here is warm and fine.

Virginia and Maryland Legislatures. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 25, 1852. We have no mail to-night south of

Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have passed a bill authorizing the City of Wheeling to subscribe to the stock of the Marietta and Cincinnat Railroad.

The Maryland Senate has rejected a bill for the establishment of a Court of Chancery for Balti

Fillmore Delegates to the Whig National Convention.

MOBILE, May 23, 1852. The Whigs of this City have met in convention and appointed two Fills Baltimore National Convention.

Fillmore Delegate to the National Convention CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 25, 1852.

At a meeting on Saturday of a portion of the Constitutional Union Party of Georgia at Milledge-ville, Delegates were appointed to a Convention to be held at Milledgeville on the 7th June for selecting Fill-mone Delegates to the Whig National Convention.

A Whig meeting is to be held in Charles-

ten to-morrow night when probably Fillmone dele-

Washington Items.

Washington, Tuesday, May 25, 1852.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, Reverdy Johnson concluded his argument against Engineer McAlpine's report on the Wheeling Bridge, in behalf of the Company. The Court adjourned till Thursday, when the decision will probably be announced.

Movements are going on here in behalf of Mr. Buchanan by his friends, which bid fair to give him eventually the nomination at Baltimore. Private caucuses are being held in sundry rooms of the Capitol with reference to this point.

Interesting Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 25, 1852.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention The New-Orleans papers of the 19th, re-

celved this morning, do not confirm the telegraphic dis-petch stating that the suit in the McDonough estate had been decided in favor of the cities of New-Orleans and Baltims re, and against the States of Louisiana and Maryland. The dinner given at New-Orleans to Mr.

The dinner given at New-Orleans to Mr.
Sidney Smith, of the British Consulate at Havans, was
largely attended, and is described as having been a
spiendid affair. Mr. Smith, in his address, vindicated
the character and conduct of Gen. Concha. Gen. Quitman, who was a guest, discoursed upon the progressive
spirit of the people, which he declared was far shead of
the Gevernment, and never ratified the designation of
pirates and robbers, applied by Mr. Fillmore to the Cuban expeditionists.

The City Council of Savannah have rewolved to contribute \$100 annually to the National Washington Monument, until sufficient is collected to complete it.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuceday, May 25, 1852.
Three propeller tow-boats, fitted out as the Penn Works, Rensington, and a race on the river

Carnes and Burns have been fully com mitted for trial, charged with the murder of Burd. The watch given to the informer has been recovered and partially kientified by the father-in-law of the deceased who says that Burd had two watches of the same de scription at the time of the murder.

The Steamship Mississippi, with the Prince ton, at Philadelphia.

The U. S. steamship Mississippi, with the Princeton in tow, to receive her boilers, anchored of Manof-War Shoals last evening, and has just reached the City. The Mississippi will return immediately to New-York. The boilers for the Princeton are all ready to go on board.

Naval Court Martial.

Coms. Skinner and Storer, and Capts Porrest and Boardman, of the U.S. Navy, arrived here on Saturday; they are members of the Naval Court Martial, which assembled on board the U.S. ship Penn-

Preabyterian General Assembly, Old School CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 25, 1852. In the Presbyterian General Assembly

to-day, Rev. Stuart Robinson was appointed to preach the sermon on domestic missions before the next Ger eral Assembly. The sppointment for preaching the annual sermon against Popery, after a discussion, was by vote indefinitely postponed.

Methodist General Conference-Election

Bosron, Tuesday, May 25, 1852.

Very soon after the organization this morning, the Conference proceeded to ballot for the election of four Bishops.

The four following gentlemen received the requisite

The four following gentlemen received the requisite number of votes:

Rev. L. Scott, D. D., of the Philadelphia Conference, but for the last four years Assistant Book Agent at New-York; Rev. M. Simpson, D. D., of Cincinnat, Editor of The Wester Christian Advocate; Rev. O. C. Baker, of the Rev. Hampshire Conference; and Rev. E. R. Ames, of Indiana Conference.

Dr. Thomas E. Bond, predecessor of Rev. Geo. Peck, D. R., in the Editorship of The Christian Advocate and Journal, was again elected to that office. Rev. Dr. McCintock was reflected Editor of The Quarterly Review and Rev. D. P. Kidder, Sunday School Editor.

Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society.

Rev. Wm. Hosmer was redicated Editor of The Northern Christian Advocate, and Rev. William Naat, D.D., Editor of The Christian Advocate, including the Book Agents.

The remaining officers, including the Book Agents will be elected this afternoon.

New-England Anti-Slavery Society.

Boston, Wednesday, May 25, 1852. The New-England Anti-Slavery Society

met this morping at the Melodeon, and organized the following officers:

President—EDMUND QUINCY.

the following officers:

President—EDMUND QUINCT.

Vice Presidents—Francis Jackson, Boston; E. Z. Capron, Worcester; Mr. Noyes, Newburyport; James Q. Buffum, Lynn; Peter Sibbey, of Maire; N. Allen, of Verment; Sherman S. Griswold, of Connecticut; Pilny Sexton, of New-York.

Secretaries—S. May, Jr., Boston; Miss E. J. Kinney, Salera; A. J. Grover, Abington.

Mr. Garrison was placed at the head of a large Business Committee, and Lewis Ford at the head of the Finance Committee. The Hall was about half filed. Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster made the first speech, advocating total abstinence from the ballot-box in propagating chelision principles.

Finance Committee. The Hall was about half filed. Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster made the first speech, advocating total abstinence from the ballot-box in propagating abolition principles.

Mr Garrison reported two resolutions, the first asserting that the Auti-Slavery movement embraces all the Christians and Christian churches in the land, while it wages unceasing war against all associations, under whatever name they may disguise themselves, soothe the consciences of slaveholders, and prostitute the Bibly to the support of Slavery, &c. Mr. G. said he had recently met with a large slaveholder at Niagara Falls, who had been Chargé d'Adaires of the United States, in the City of Mexico. This gentleman assured him that the people of Mexico had no doubt that, whoever came into power by the next Presidential election, the policy of the Administration would be to absorb the entire territory of that country, and this gentleman very coolly calculated upon the support of the North in the matter, all for the benefit of Slavery, on the ground that additional facilities for trade would be opened; and he had reason to balleve that Cuba and Jamalca would in course of time fall under the same influence. Mr Garrison referred to the influences of the Church as controlling the State, and asked what could be expected of the Church under its present circumstances,—the Old School Presbyterian Church being now in session in that Sodom—Gemorrah—Pandemonium—the very focus-point—Charleston; the New School of the same Church in session where nothing can be said in favor of liberty; and the Methodiat General Conference, although in Boston, doing nothing for freedom, but placing themselves under the influence of a Slave-Catching City Government, and going in a body to hear the great slave-hunter of the country open his lips and blaspheme liberty. [Applause and hissea] as a voter he protested against the City Government, such as the city had given to this body.

S. Foster followed, and in the course of his speech said, "the devil had taken Judges

S. S. Foster followed, and in the devil had taken Judges Story and Woodbury himself "—[loud hisses]—which he endeavored to now must be true, because, as he said, should any one exert sit as a Judge, he could not do otherwise them Webster, in his view, would one day be looked upon in no other light than as Judas Iscariot and Benedict Ar-nold. [Hisses.]

XXXIId CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, May 25, 1852. Messrs. Wade, Cass, Brodhead, Sum NES, ESIGHT and DAVIS presented memorials, saking for the passage of the Homestead bill. Mr. Hale offered a resolution which was

laid over, calling upon the Navy Department for information relative to the compilation of the Nautical Atmanac.

Various memorials on a variety of sub-

jects were presented, and private bills reported.

The House bill, to relinquish to the State of lows certain salt springs, passed.

The bill authorizing the construction of

plank roads through the public lands in certain cases, was engressed for a third reading.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

An amendment appropriating \$110,000 for an unliqui-dated balance found to be due to Friendly Creek In-diens, for losses sustained in the War of 1812, and who ccoperated with our troops at that time, was rejected after considerable debate.

Various other amendments were acted on, when the Senate adjourned,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Disner asked but did not receive consent to offer a joint resolution that if, at the time of the liberation of the Irish exiles, a national ship be in the neighborhood of Australia, the President be requested to cause it to proffer them a conveyance to this

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Pub lic Lands, reported a bill giving the assent of Congress to Mesouri to impose a tax on all lands hereafter sold in the said State, from and after the day of sale.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee to which was referred the Senate bill granting to certain settlers on the Menomonee purchase, in Wisconsin, preemption rights, reported a substitute making preemption general on all the unsurveyed lands.

A brief debate arose, pending which the

Mr. Ashe moved to proceed to the con-

sideration of the contested election case from Pennsylvania—H. B. Wright contesting the seat of Henry M. Fuller. He said that the case had been before the House more than four months. Motion disagreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Invalid Pension bill.

Mr. BAYLY (Va.) said that there were two

Mr. BAYLY (Va.) said that there were two propositions he desired to discuss, first: That the Fugitive Slave Law, like any other law of Congress, is open to repeal. Secondly: That any resolutions to reaffirm the Compromise, that being the law of the land, are idle, if not mischievous. He utterly denied the truth of both propositions, and said that the Furitive Slave law has been passed to execute a provision of the Constitution requires; and he maintained that Congress is under precisely the the same obligation to pass all laws which are necessary to execuse the provisions of the Constitution requires; and he maintained that Congress is under precisely the the same obligation to pass all laws which are necessary to execuse the provisions of the Constitution as it is to abstain from the enactment of all laws which the Constitution prohibits. He then came to the second point, namely: That it is ide and mischievous to undertake to talk about resifirming the Compromise measures. So did not think our English ancestors. Magna Charts, Lord Coke tells us, was reaffirmed thirty-two times, and this was done whenever liberty was in danger, and he referred to history in proof of the fact. He concluded his remarks by institug upon the duty of respecting those parts of the compromise respecting slavery, and as accessary to insure the public tranquility.

Mr. CARTTER said he had sat in this hall nearly three years, and the topic which had just died

nearly three years, and the topic which had just died away on the attention, has been the constant theme of discussion. He entered his solemn protest against it. So solemn have become the Compromise measures under the svowel made by the great man from Virginia, who denouced a portion of them as unconstitutional when

they were passed, that comes forward to canonize them into the Constitution, and declares that the repeal of any one of them is a repeal of the Constitution, and that, herefore, you have no right to do it.

Mr. BAYLY—I addressed myself to two

Mr. CARTTER .- I took up the first.

Mr. BATLY-I spoke of the Fugitive Slave law, and the provisions in the Territorial bills.

Mr. CARTTER—The language of the gentleman was, that the Pagitive Slave law is Constitutional, and therefore it would be unconstitutional to re-

Mr. BAYLY-That's what I said. Mr. CARTTER-That's what I said you

Mr. BAYLY-I would inquire what laws I have asked to be canonized in the Constitution!

Mr. CARTTER—The only one you like.

Mr. BAYLY—The others have already

een canonized, and are irrepealable.

Mr. CARTTER denied the whole doctrine, and said it was as pure legal sophistry as was ever ut-tered, to say the power that can create cannot destroy. It is a self-orident absurdity. [Laughter.] He then no-ticed the remark of Mr. Bayly, that the Fugitive Slave law is odious, asying that this is to be attributed to the sympathy of human hearts in the Free States, who grat-ulate liberty.

Mr. Polk alluded to the reported pardon of a black convict, recently, by Governor Huat save him from recapture by his Southern master, as showing his disregard of the Fugitive law. If he (! Polk) was wrong, he should like to be corrected some gentleman from New-York.

Mr. BROOKS felt it to be his duty as a New Yorker, and being thus called upon, to say he had seen a letter this morning from Governor Hant, in which it was said he did not pardon the man because he was a fugitive, but because he believed from evidence furnished him that the man was not guity of the crime which he had been charged with and condemned upon.

Mr. CARTTER said that if he was the

Mr. CARTTER said that if he was the Executive of a Free State, he would march right late the performance of his duty, whether the culprit deserved pardon or not. There were federal others in sufficient numbers, without calling upon the Gavernment to assist them.

Mr. CARTTER then spoke against making the Compromise measures a finality, and against incorporating this in the Democratic erecct. Disaster will follow, should the Democrate do so, for the people will think and speak; they cannot be silenced. After some further roms is against the details of the Faguity Slave Law, he said he would vote for amendments sanctioned by justice, though the heavens fall. If a proposition be made to repeal it, he would vote against it, and this he believed to be the disposition of ninety-nine hundredths of the people of the Free States.

The Committee rose, when the House passed the bills which were in Committee, namely:

PRESBYTERIAN (N. S.) ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Barnes's Sermon - Fraternal Greeting bly's Block for the Washington Monument Washington, Monday, May 24, 1852.

Among the items of interest in the session of the General Assembly, to-day, was a curious dis cussion relative to the printing of the sermon with which Mr. Barnes opened the meeting last Thursday. It will be remembered by those acquainted with the vastness of this body, that with scarcely an exception, no General Assembly has officially published its open-ing sermons. The reason assigned is, that these pro-ductions are not to be indorsed as official emanations of the Assembly, because sentiments are sometimes advocated to which many would object. Some sermous might, by possibility, not be worth publication, and this venerable body do not wish to appear invidious. On the motion of Hon. Mr. Hascall, to print Mr. Bannes's sermon, the older members, through Doctors WISNER and BEMAN, strenuously objected that it was contrary to uniform usage. Others objected on the ground that they did not wish to have the Assembly indorse the preacher's views of the relations of Congregation and Presbyterianism, and still others, of whom Rev Mr. Pollock, of Virginia, was the spokesman, on the Mr. Pelleck, of Virginia, was the spokesman, on the ground of dissatisfaction with the views therein presented concerning the attitude of the New School Presbyterian Church to sinvery. All seemed to admire the sermon, and to wish its publication, but in an unofficial way. The whole business was indefinitely postponed by a large majority, and in a few days the sermon will appear on its ew an merits, without any official sanction. A telegraphic dispatch was received from a gentleman in New-York City, offering to publish the sermon at his own expense, and the matter will probably take this course.

own expense, and the matter will probably take this course.

The Delegates from the General Associations of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Now-York, the General Conference of Maine, the General Convention of Vermont, the General Evangelical Association of Rhede Island, the Presbytetian and Congregational General Convention of Wisconsin, the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States, and of the German Reformed Church in the United States, brought the paternal greetings of these several influential bodies to the General Assembly. It was a very animating special to the General Assembly. It was a very animating special to the General Assembly. It was a very animating special to the General Assembly. It was a very animating special to the General Assembly in uncessential matters, mingling their felicitations and fraternal greetings on one floor. The Yankee Delegates spoke very handsomely of that question which might possibly excits some estrangement between Congregationalists and Presbyterians.

They seemed to show no desire to dictate to a Church ment between Congregationalists and Presbyterians.
They seemed to show no desire to dictate to a Church
with which they were in correspondence, but rather to
provoke kind feelings by kind words, and I think they

provoke kind feelings by kind words, and I think they succeeded.

Rev Dr. Beman, of Troy, introduced a resolution which alluded to the visit made on Saturday to Mount Vernon as the reason why this General Assembly will cause a block of marble, with an appropriate inscription, to be placed in the great Monument in course of erection to the memery of Washington. The resolution was adopted, and the block is to bear the inscription—"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in session in the City of Washington, May, 1852." The funds for the block are made up of voluntary subscriptions, and a large part of them were paid down immediately, and the rest will be forth coming.

forth coming.

At the commencement of the afternoon session, the order of the day was taken up, and the City of Buffalo was selected as the place for the next meeting of the

was selected as the place for the next meeting of the General Assembly.

The Church Extension report was then taken up, and the first section, pertaining to the education of young men for the ministry, was moved and seconded. The drafter of the report took the floor, and explained forcibly the reasons which led him to the conclusions there set forth. The present system was proved to be altogether insdequate to the actual wants of the church. In proof of this he read part of a manuscript letter, written by Rev. Theron Baldwin, Secretary of the Society for promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West. This letter is a profound historical document pertaining to the entire educational movements in the country, and it is to be hoped that it will be given to the press. The discussion was arrested by the hour of adjournment.

receive. The discussion was arrested by the nour or autournment.

This morning, Rev. Dr. Skinner, of New-York City, preached a powerful sermon before the Philadelphia Education Society, which held its saniversary in the Fourth Church of this city.

Truly yours.

Education Society, which held its anniversary in the Fourth Church of this city.

Truly yours.

[Ey Telegraph.]

Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

Washington, Tuesday, May 23, 1852.

The Assembly has been occupied to-day wholly in discussions growing out of the report of the Committee on Church Extension, the first clause of which relates to the education of the Ministry. Rev. Mr., Ranney, of Ill., proposed an amendment, substituting a plan which recommends to each Presbytery to appeint a Standing Committee on Ministerial Education, who shall take charge of the subject; and allows each to give its funds to say Education Society, or to disbarse its funds in its own way. This, as preventing the formation of a General Board, coëxtensive with the whole church, and as recognizing voluntary societies, was opposed by the rilends of the report.

Mr. Ranney sustained his amendment.

Judge Dariling, of Reading, wished the Assembly distinctly to understand that this question was virtually a question between adhering to voluntary societies and abandoning them to ecclesiastical boards.

Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Newark, said he was in the Assembly of 1850, and heard precisely the arguments now used for this report, urged against Home Missionary Societies; and this was the cause of the decision in 1857. There was no distinguishing this matter. The three parts of this report are parts of one acheme. Adopt one, and you must adopt all sooner or later. It was a move to create ecclesiastical boards.

Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Ohio, said he was not afraid of contralization; there never had been any principle of voluntary societies characteristic of the New School Church. It has lost ground by suffering voluntary societies to do its business, especially the work of raising up reinisters. This was a work nobody could do so well as the Prechyteries. Rev. Mr. Stillman, of Buffale, thought the difficulty lay with the ministry and not in the machinery. Any cause would slink down if treated as the education cruse had been. Let ministers do There was no distinguishing this matter. The three parts of this report are parts of one scheme. Adopt one, and you must adopt all sooner or later. It was a move to create ecclesizateal boards.

Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Ohio, said be was not afraid of centralization; there never had been any principle of voluntary societies characteristic of the New School Church. It has lost ground by suffering voluntary societies to do its business, especially the work of raising up ministers. This was a work nobody could do so well as the Freshyteries. Rev. Mr. Stillman, of Buffale, thought the difficulty lay with the ministry and not in the machinery. Any cause would stak down if treated as the education cause had boac. Let ministers do their duty and we shall need no Central Boards. Rev. Dr. Campbell, New York, reclied various facts to show that in the decline of education the cause lay in the want of some energetic and comprehensive system. He was for baving the General Assembly take the matter into their own hands; we must have some organization over the surface of the surface of the gent man the law of non-intervention would prevent the interference for Ecclesiastical Boards, throughout.

Rev. Dr. Smith, New-York, was opposed to abandoning our long tried cooperative system. The report of the gent proposes to cut contemplates a seperate organization—proposes to cut contemplates a seperate organization—proposes to cut our man and the content of the discourse. The Report of the discourse of the contemplates a seperate organization—proposes to cut our man and the content of the discourse. The Report of the contemplates a seperate organization—proposes to cut our man and the content of the discourse. The Report of the discourse of the content of the

pared for this. He stated a variety of reasons for I lectine of the education cause, none of which constitution of lack of machinery.

minutes of the New School Assembly shows only 64 can cidates for the Ministry, the Old School minutes show 3c4. Why the difference, unless it be in their bottom way of managing of things? Dr. Hatfield, of New York, showed that the Offi-School include in their minutes all whom they assist in

Dr. Hatfield, of New York, showed that the Os School include in their minutes all whom they assist is every stage of their education; the New School oal those who come under the care of the Presbyterias. Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Utha, thought there was no lead in the rest smough the churchs, but they had no confidence, in the existing voluntary societies. Why is the Old School has been so presparous?

Dr. Ballard, St. Louis, was invited to make a small ment, the amount of which was that the great difficult lay in getting the Ministry to work; be feared the place of leaving it to Presbyteries would be a failure. The need to be urged to work and kept up by the authors of the Assembly.

Rev. Mr. Patton, Secretary of the Philadelphia Education Society, was likewise called upon. He denies that Education Societies were dead. They are increasing, and only need attention given to their objects of the old Presbyterian Education Society, and showed by a variety of statistics, that the Church had alway preferred voluntary societies.

Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, took strong grounds is

to look it in the face. Fending ms remains by adjourned.

Is the afternoon, Dr. Duffield concluded his obtions against voluntary societies at great length.

Rev. Mr. Knox, of Rome, M. Y., streamously accated Ecclesiastical Boards.

Rev. Mr. Noyes, of Brooklyn, opposed them.

The Assembly voted to hold its next meeting at falo, in the North Church, and appointed the follor Committee of Arrangements: Rev. Drs. Chester Thompson, Rev. Mr. Heocsch, Moses Bristol, and I Cowles, Esqu.

the General Assembly of the Presbyteria Church of the United States.

This distinguished body commenced is anual session, yesterday at 17 o'clock, in the Gis-rest Church. After the usual exercises, in which lies r. Ried of Va., officiated, a sersess was pronounced atreet Church. After the usual exercises, in which Mr. Ricel of Va., officiased, a sersion was produced by Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Louisville, Ky. It was in a respects a production of a very high order. He reviewed and illustrated with great force, the more striking points of the Calvinistic creed. At times he became indeed elequent, and the audience throughout eviscost their appreciation, by an unwearied attention. The Assembly was then organized, and after the customary routine of verifying members, it adjourned to meet in the Second Presbyterian Church at 4 o'clock in the sterneon. At the hour appointed the Assembly met in the Second Presbyterian Church. About two handred members were present, representing Presbytories in all

selves of the publicity of the deliberations of the Assembly.

After a few preliminaries, the election of Moderator was entered into, which resulted in the unanimous choice, by acclamation, of the Rev. J. C. Lord, D. D., of Buffalo. We take much pleasure in announcing this result. To the distinction of a learned and zealous divine, Dr. Lord has also added that of a bold and able advocate of the constitutional rights of the South. He has wrestled strongly with the accursed errors of abolition faraticism; and, in the midst of its rotaries, stood forth in behalf of equity and good fath. For his noble services he has, of course, been assailed by the revillage and abuse. But in being elected to preside over so maintenance in the services he has, of course, been assailed by the revillage and abuse. But in being elected to preside over so maintenance in the services he has, of course, been assailed by the revillage and abuse. But in being elected to preside over so maintenance in the services he has, of course, been assailed by the revillage and abuse. But in being elected to preside over so maintenance in the property of the services he has, of course, been assailed by the revillage and show to appreciate and honor such a man. Rov. Mr. Lowrie, of New York was chosen Clerk. After some conversation relative to the hours of regular meeting and adjournment, the subject was referred to a Committee. A prayer was then offered up by the Modrator, and the Assembly adjourned to meet to day at 8 o'clock.

The Anniversaries.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna. Bosron, Tuesday, May 25, 1852. The anniversaries of the various moral,

religious and philanthropic societies of Massachusette are held in this city during the present week. They have commenced under very favorable auspices, with fair weather and a clear sky, and the presence of large numbers of the clergy and others from the country. MASSACIRUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY. The anniversary of this Society was held in

et. Church yesterday afternoon. The Church was filled to its utmost capacity, and eloquent addresses were made by Hon. Simeou Greenleaf, President of the Society, Rev. Dr. Vinton, (Episcopal,) Bishop James, of the Methodist Church, Rev. The mas Starr King, (Unitarian.)
Ray, Dr. Sears. Secretary of the Revender Market Roy. Dr. Sears, Secretary of the Board of Educand Rev. Mr. Whiting. The several speakers adve the importance of spreading the Bible over the wits authority and power, and the need of its induction.

the present time.

The speech of Mr. King was a most eloquent and glowing description of the characters of the Bible as a collection of secred biography idustrating the power of the doctrines of the Book of Life. It was the speet of the occasion, and evinced the growing power of the the occasion, and evinced the growing power of the young and popular mioister. From the report of the Executive Committee, it appeared that the issues of the Society since May 15, 1831, have been 9,578 Bibles and 24,600 Testaments, of which 32,860 were in the English language, and 1,317 in seventeen foreign languages; 3,395 Bibles and 3,630 Testaments have been distributed gratuitously among various classes. Allusion was also made to the death of Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, Thomas Tarbeil, Esq., and Professors Stuart and Edwards.

gratuitously among various classes. Almason was also made to the death of Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, Thomas Tarbell, Eeq. and Professors Stuart and Edwards.

AMERICAN PRACE SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this Society was held last evening in Park-st. Church. The address was made by Rev. F. D. Huntingdon, (Unitarian) of Boston, and answored to the high reputation this gentleman has acquired as an effective pulpit orator. It took the highest Christian ground in regard to the unrighteousness of war, and its facconsistency, under all circumstances, with the Christian religion. The cause of peace be regarded as the beginning and not the end of Christian effort. Its mission is to clear the centents of strife in order that Christianity may have full opportunity to perform its work of reforming and improving the condition of the human race. The image of the Prince of Peace must be placed in the centre of all government, and mankind be brought into subjection and obedience to the law of Christ. He rejected all the arguments for peace founded on the battle-field; on its waste of life and treasure.

The violence of human passions and the malignant and revengeful sentiments of the human heart can never be overcome by any array of figures or the arithmetic of war. The cause of war is logically overthrown by the Peace Society every year, but atill lives on. The only method by which the evil can be cradicate from the world, is through the strength of moral coavictions. War is only an organization of morbid passions the manifest themselves in a variety of ways. If we would go to the root of the matter, we must reach those even passions of the human heart, and overcome them by the power of Christian truth and love. The speaker maintained that the only power that can ever overcome the passions of the human heart, and overcome them by the power of Christian fruth and love. The speaker maintained that the only power that can ever overcome the passions of the human heart, and overcome them by the owner of the fundary, and showed how much th AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.